



Valérie Devon

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

In Auschwitz open your eyes
and don't listen to the guides 1

Warning to the young people
who will visit Auschwitz part1

Sans Concession tv

Editorials tv

Are you a college student or a high school student? One day or another you will go visit the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp.

**The French School Board of Education number one goal:
Before you go, transform you in a biased observer.**

So prior to your visit, they will prepare you for this event. A teacher of history and geography, who has organized such a trip in the past wrote this about the children: *"Therefore, it was necessary to prepare them and get them ready, by having them look at the pictures first: "Nazi" archives snapshots and Allies documentation who have opened and "cleaned" the camps in 1945. The wisest mind, through these images of silhouettes, starved bodies and skeletons of victims, which, however, appeared in our conscience, registered in our memory. It was necessary to see these images in order to soak in the site of Auschwitz."*

This method has a name, it's called: *"To place people in situation."* So, before your departure, you will be put in the mood. Which means that you will not arrive to the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau as a neutral observer. No! This means that you will get there with a mind already set. But what a mind! You will be told about the biggest grave yard in human kind, a place where everything was deliberately organized to dehumanize people and exterminate them on an industrial scale. In short, Hell on Earth.

**2nd Goal: Ensure that you will be overwhelmed
by emotions before departure time.**

This is why the teacher of history and geography, already mentioned, wrote: *"As soon as we get off the bus, the barbed wire fences and watchtowers are brutally plunging us into a heavy atmosphere, the entrance of the camp is frightening."* And as well: *"One can experiment, this morning, when entering the camp of Birkenau designed for the extermination of the Jews, a kind of sacred terror and yet, everything is strangely calm."*

"A sacred terror" This is what you WILL HAVE to feel. Otherwise, it would not be normal. For, who could remain indifferent to the *"Nazis"* barbarism?

Hence, this Erika, who evokes her fear of remaining indifferent in front of the rubble of the massacre. Somewhere else, Lena confides: *"I am afraid not to be moved. What will happen if I feel nothing? I will be so ashamed!"* And Florie confesses: *"I felt guilty at first, as I couldn't feel nothing upon arrival in Auschwitz. Indeed, this atmosphere is so unreal that it's difficult to become aware of the extent of the Holocaust."* Exactly! Barely arrived in Auschwitz, one must be aware of the extent of the *"Holocaust"* and be overwhelmed by his/her emotions. If not, it's not normal, it's even shameful!

Therefore, there is no possible way to arrive as a neutral observer. But in the case of these students who would have difficulties to experience feelings and emotions, the camp's guides have the solution. Gauthier writes: *"It was very moving to hear our guide say: "You are*

maybe walking on the ashes of a deportee." I didn't dare to walk anymore... Emotion took hold of me." Whew! Gauthier, therefore, escaped the sin of insensitivity in front of the "Nazis" barbarism. Emotions overwhelmed him. He is, therefore, ready for the visit.

Most of the students don't need this *"help"* from the guides, the preparation they undergo prior to their trip takes effect immediately. Damien declares: *"I saw the vastness of the camp surrounded with barbed wire. It was scary and even more stifling that I had the impression that the camp was closing up on me."* *"Each step in the camp brings more anxiety."* Adds Quentin.

All these statements are showing that the students are visiting Auschwitz in a particular state of mind. They arrive full of anxiety and even terror because they are convinced that they will see the ruins of a *"factory"* designed for mass extermination.

Final Goal: You must swallow it all.

From that moment, they will not be able to have a neutral look on what they will see, but, they will consider everything as evidence of the *"Nazis"* barbarism.

We see small rooms? Anne-Sophie writes: *"We discovered the places where the "Nazis" were doing experiments on the deportees. For example, the deportees were placed in tiny rooms (unlit) in which they couldn't sit or lie down, they had to stay upright."* We don't really see the usefulness of such an experiment. To discover what? To demonstrate what? But it doesn't matter after all, as long as they were *"Nazis"* so they were doing anything and everything that was stupid and cruel.

Now let's go in the central sauna. Which is where the newly arrived inmates were shaved and washed. Let's see the hairdresser's room. Sebastien writes: *"When the clippers broke, they were tearing the detainees' hair and they were pouring disinfectant to stop the bleeding."* As if the clippers were very delicate and that they had no replacements! This story is even more inept because tearing off the hair is much longer than to cut them with a pair of scissors. Can you imagine a dozen of people having their hair torn off, because the clippers, all of them, coincidentally broke down and that there were no scissors available? This is ridiculous!

Also, ridiculous, Julie who wrote: *"What struck me is what the guide said: "The twins were cut and each side sewed."* Come on! And while they were waiting to be stitched, how did the twins survive? Where are the German's documents that would describe these experiments? One more step in the ludicrous level and they will claim that Dr. Mengele had created a real Frankenstein monster.

The Award goes to this school boy, who as part of the exposition titled: *"Auschwitz: Crossed Eyes"* wrote that *"after killing the Jews, the German soldiers were putting the brains in jars filled with water to preserve intelligence."* Brains in jars to preserve intelligence... It's clear!

In Auschwitz, people who have been pre-conditioned, abandon all reason. They believe everything, they swallow everything, they gulp everything.

Go to Auschwitz to see...with your eyes closed and imagine.

All of this is brilliantly summarized by Mathilde who writes: *"Coming out of the bus, I found myself in front of this huge gate, marking the entrance of the camp. At this moment, I realized where I was and that I will be soon a witness of "Nazis" barbarism. Once inside the camp, I have tried to put on the side my Western materialist culture and I have listened very carefully the words of the guide and Ginette Kolinka, the survivor deportee of a convoy during the month of April 1944."* So, here is a young lady who said to herself: *"Whatever I will see, I will be the witness of the Barbarism."* Meaning that: *"All I will see, will be necessarily a proof of the crime."* And to make sure of that, she leaves her Western culture, therefore, her critical reason, to listen to the guide and a camp survivor: Ginette Kolinka.

But, what is this survivor saying?: *"Close your eyes and imagine."* So first of all, the students who come to see, are instead being asked to close their eyes and to imagine. It is just the opposite that should be done. But, who cares? The student who is telling this thereby continues: *"During our journey through the barracks, the latrines, the ruins of the "gas chambers", we had to close our eyes and to imagine being hungry during a freezing winter, thirst during the month of August, the ongoing bullying, the fear of dying, the smell of human flesh burning and with the hope that this nightmare ends before the next fatal selection."*

And beware! Another survivor declares to the youth who came to visit the site: *"Even if you have a vivid imagination, you will not get to know what it was like. And, even if you already get something, it was 100% worse!"*

So, this how you will be asked to visit the site of Auschwitz-Birkenau. With closed eyes and by imagining what you will be told and being told that anyway it was 100% worse. But, tell me, aren't you afraid of being involved in a propaganda operation?

In Auschwitz-Birkenau open your eyes!

Personally, I would recommend to you the opposite. When in Auschwitz always observe calmly and use your critical thinking as your guide. Yes! Observe and question yourself. This deportee of Birkenau, who in the Spring of 1944, welcomes newly arrived Hungarian Jews. Does he look like an ambulant skeleton, who feeds on dirt and snails? Same question with these five deportees on this picture taken at the same time. Do they look like underfed persons, dressed in rags and being beaten all day long? Once in Birkenau, you will visit the central sauna, which, upon arrival is the area where the deportees were washed, disinfected and shaved. You will be able to see this picture with two deportees who were assigned to the clothing decontamination. Do they look like ambulant skeletons? Same question with these other prisoners, also assigned to the decontamination, are they exhausted and near death?

You will probably say, that, maybe these prisoners were lucky not to be assigned to a hard work. But, here is a picture from the Yad Vashem Museum's collection, in Israel.



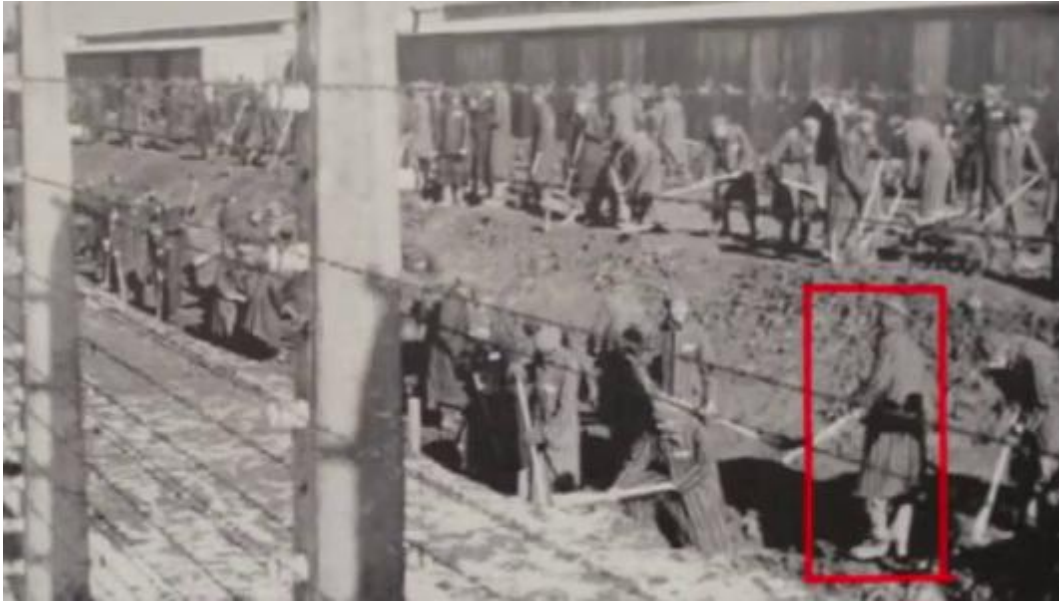
Jaworzno, Poland, Jewish POWs working in a coal mine at the camp, 1

You can see Jews who worked in a mine in Jaworzno, a sub-camp of Auschwitz, I don't see any ambulant skeletons!

A student, who was told that in Auschwitz people were working in the cold, without eating or drinking, kept only his shirt in the Polish winter to, as he explained, place himself, at least for a moment, in the same situation. I praise his involvement and desire to experience this by himself, but, if I had accompanied him, I would have asked him to look carefully these explanatory stones which are scattered throughout the camp site. Let's investigate closer and look carefully at these pictures.



You can see prisoners digging a drainage ditch. Are they ambulant skeletons, barefooted and dressed in rags?



Same question about this other stone, which shows other prisoners assigned to similar jobs. Are they ambulant skeletons, barefooted and dressed in rags? No, once more. Look at the deportee in the circle, we can perfectly see his shoes and the coat he wears.



This picture was taken between the 9 and the 11 of February 1943, therefore in full winter. The prisoners are working at the construction of crematorium 3. Look! You can see that they are not skeletal or dressed in rags. On the contrary! They are wearing appropriate shoes and the one at the front is wearing gloves. All are apparently healthy.



Here is a forced labor camp for the Jews in Galicia. This picture comes from the archives of Nuremberg, document L-018. The Jews were assigned to the construction of a road. Here they are during winter time. You can see that they are appropriately dressed. All are wearing gloves. It would have been better for Valentin to look before blindly believing everything he was being told.

Maybe you will tell me that those are German's propaganda pictures. Let's assume that it is so. But this has still yet to be proven. I am waiting for the evidence. On what will you based yourself to say that? But let's go further. Yes. And let's see what the Russians have discovered at the end of 1945, when they arrived at the Auschwitz camp. Dead people, indeed. Many skeletal dead. Including young children.



All of this seems to confirm that in the camps, the Germans were handling the prisoners to kill them. Either immediately or slowly. But, the Soviets didn't find only dead people, far from it. When evacuating Auschwitz, the Germans had left behind hundreds of deportees, who were unable to walk on a long distance. They were sick or lame, children or old people, to which were added of few other deportees in order to take care of them. If really a slow death policy had been organized, all or most of them, would have been ambulant skeletons, close to death. Except, that here are a few, filmed in the snow of the end of January 1945. I am not saying that I would have liked to be in their shoes, but, they are not ambulant skeletons.



This one still wears the stripped uniform, that we saw before on the pictures. He didn't have a coat, so he covered himself with a piece of cloth hastily cut. This lack of coats is not surprising. As they have been reserved for the evacuees. This old man seems ill or malnourished. But these old women do not. Like them as well.





Here are now some deportees that have been found by the Soviets.



Who would dare speak about ambulant skeletons? All of them could walk during the evacuation process. We can see children.



And indeed, the Soviets did also discover children. Everything suggests that they were mainly Jews.



Not only they have not been exterminated, but there they were, in good health.

A more complex reality, than the one you are being taught.

The conclusion of all of this is that the reality of the camps is far more complex, than what you are being told today. Including in the Western camps. Just like in Auschwitz, in Buchenwald, the Allies have also discovered corpses.



They have also discovered corpses in Nordhausen, a camp at the North of Weimar. As well as in Dachau, which was liberated by the Allies on April 29, 1945.

In the following days, an American official report had declared **(TMI green series, TV, Pohl and Al trial.pp.222-223)**: *"Although different in size, they all carried into effect the same pattern of death by hard labor, starvation, hanging, strangulation, disease, brutality, gas chamber, gallows, and filthy and unsanitary conditions, which meant inevitable death eventually to every imprisoned person."*

Therefore, we were asked to believe that this kind of scenery, discovered during the liberation in 1945, were a common thing, since the camps were build for that purpose. But, like in Auschwitz some snapshots are showing another reality.



Regarding Nordhausen, the victors were careful not to show this picture.



Regarding Dachau, they didn't publish this one...



or this one, which was showing perfectly healthy deportees.

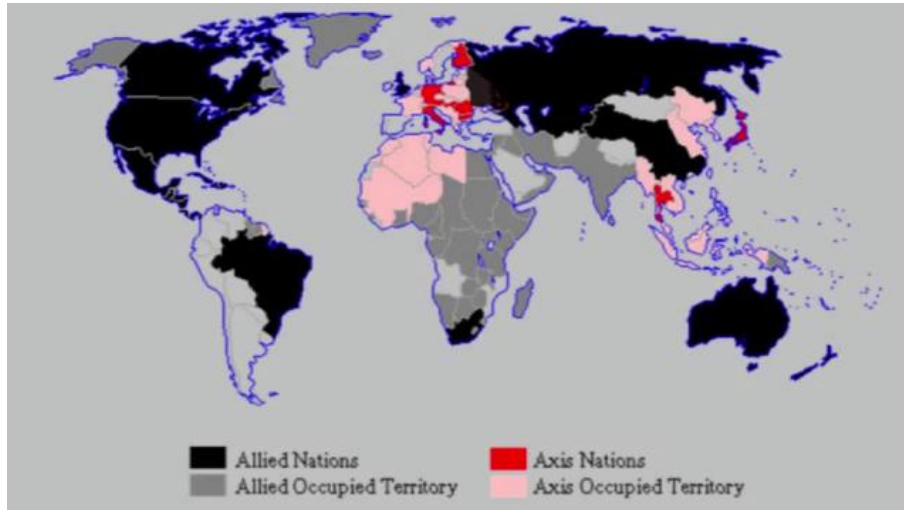
Regarding the camp of Nordhausen the victors were careful not to explain the reason for these wide destruction. They were the result of the American bombing of April 4, 1945. A bombing that had targeted a barrack where the SS radio station had been installed. Bombs had fallen on the camp of Nordhausen, killing one thousand prisoners.



It is these corpses, that in their cynicism, the American have showed, attributing their death to the "Nazis" barbarism. These few examples are showing to you that, in 1945 the Allies have not been honest. They didn't show everything! They have only showed what had suited them. Therefore, they have lie, gravely and by omission, in order to portray the camps as being death "*factories*". But, the reality was far more complex. And this reality, I will summarize it for you.

The war and the concentration camps

First of all, remember that, at the beginning of the year 1942, the Axis countries (which are represented here in red), had found themselves at war against the three largest world empires: Britain, Russia and the US (which are represented here in black).



Therefore, Germany found herself in a delicate situation. Most of the people were at the front, but it was necessary to extend the war production in order to support the fight. But, how could Germany extend the war production when the workers were somewhere else... at the front? That is why the authorities of the Reich decided to take workers wherever they could find them.



The man in charge of manpower recruitment, throughout occupied Europe, was Fritz Saukel. But, knowing that they couldn't lose a single worker, the authorities decided to bring to work the concentration camps inmates. That is the reason why **(Doc.R-129)**, on April 30th, the

authorities announced that the war would cause a deep change in the purpose of the concentration camps. Now, inmates would be put to work in order to make them contribute to the war effort, in the field of armament production. The camps' managers would be declared responsible for the manner the work would be done. And that they would ensure to exhaust all the possibilities in order to maximize performance. After the war this document gave rise to the thesis of "*extermination through work*". Which consisted of having the prisoners work to the point of exhaustion, without giving them food or the necessary care.

But, can we imagine the workforce mess if the deportees were killed on the job within a few months, as it is often alleged today? Can you imagine the poor productivity if exhausted prisoners have had to work? Can you imagine the loss of time if they have had to replace a deportee by another? To whom it would have been necessary to show the work, etc. "*Revisionists*" quibbles? Not at all!

On January 20th (**Doc.NO-1523**), 1943, the concentration camps inspector had ordered camps commanders to take action to reduce mortality and exhaust all possibilities in order to maintain the prisoners physical strength. Two months later (**Doc.NO-1285**), in a new document distributed within the concentration camps system, we could read: "*The production which was assigned by the Fuhrer to the concentration camps, may only be performed by perfectly healthy prisoners.*"

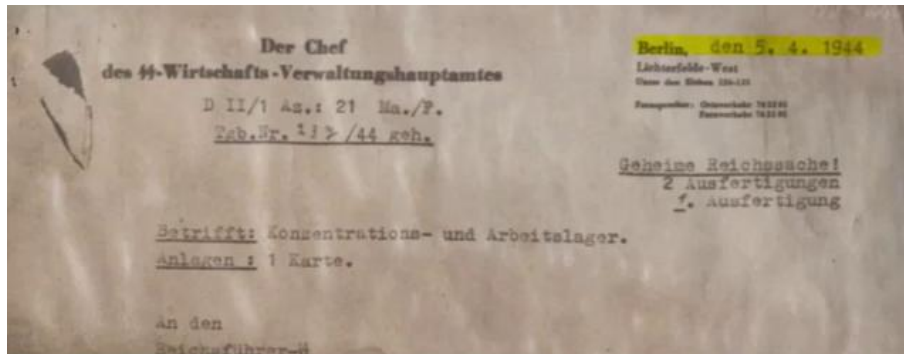
Nothing illogical here. When we know the huge stress exert by Germany to obtain labor in order to be able to compete the giant US which was producing en mass, it would have been stupid to exterminate the inmates within a few months through forced labor, without providing the necessary care.

I also note that, during the trial of the so-called Oswald Pohl (the man who handled the economical exploitation of the camps), the Presiding Judge finally exclaimed (**TMI, green series, vol.V,p.676**): "*Of course no one would believe for a minute that it was the policy to exterminate all concentration camps inmates. They were too much valuable. They were the means through which Germany expected to win the war.*"

It was a bit exaggerated but the substance remained true: The extermination through labor is a propaganda myth. And it is a Presiding Judge of the Allied court who confessed it.

Until the end - except during local dysfunction -the Germans had tried to keep the inmates healthy. I said, "*tried*", as it was not always possible. And this, for multiple reasons, of which the main one was the pitiless war, which was unfolding against the three largest world empires, caught in a relentless stranglehold, the Reich had to organize the fight, take care of its civilians, Its foreign workers, manage the occupied territories, the prison camps, organize the industry to cope with the increase in production, etc. This is the reason why many malfunctions were to be deplore, more or less widespread. Despite this, we can say that until the Fall of 1944, the situation in the camps was generally bearable. But then, why these horrible scenes discovered in 1945?

We need to consider two realities.



To be able to answer this, we must be aware of two realities: First reality: According to this German document of April 5th, 1944, following the increasing needs due to the war, there were at that time in Germany: 20 concentration camps, of which 165 labor camps depended on or even 185. One can easily imagine the network which it represented in all the occupied countries.

Additionally, and according to the Prosecution at the Oswald Pohl trial (**TMI, green series, vol.V,p.222**), in August 1944, the camp population exceeded 500,000 persons and that about 600,000 more would be arriving there.

Therefore, the first reality is that more than 180 camps were occupied by several thousands of persons, even one million. Try to imagine the organization that was necessary just in terms of supplies, clothing, food and medicine. Add to that, what was needed for maintenance, repairs and renewal. The bedding, kitchen and medical equipment. Now, imagine that, this country, which had to managed these... 200 camps, have been bombed by 300 atomic bombs of the kind used in Hiroshima and 500,000 tons of incendiary bombs, do you really think that it would still be able to function everything?

You might say that Germany had never been nuked. True. But this document from the British archives is formal.

UK NATIONAL ARCHIVES: HO225/16 (1950)

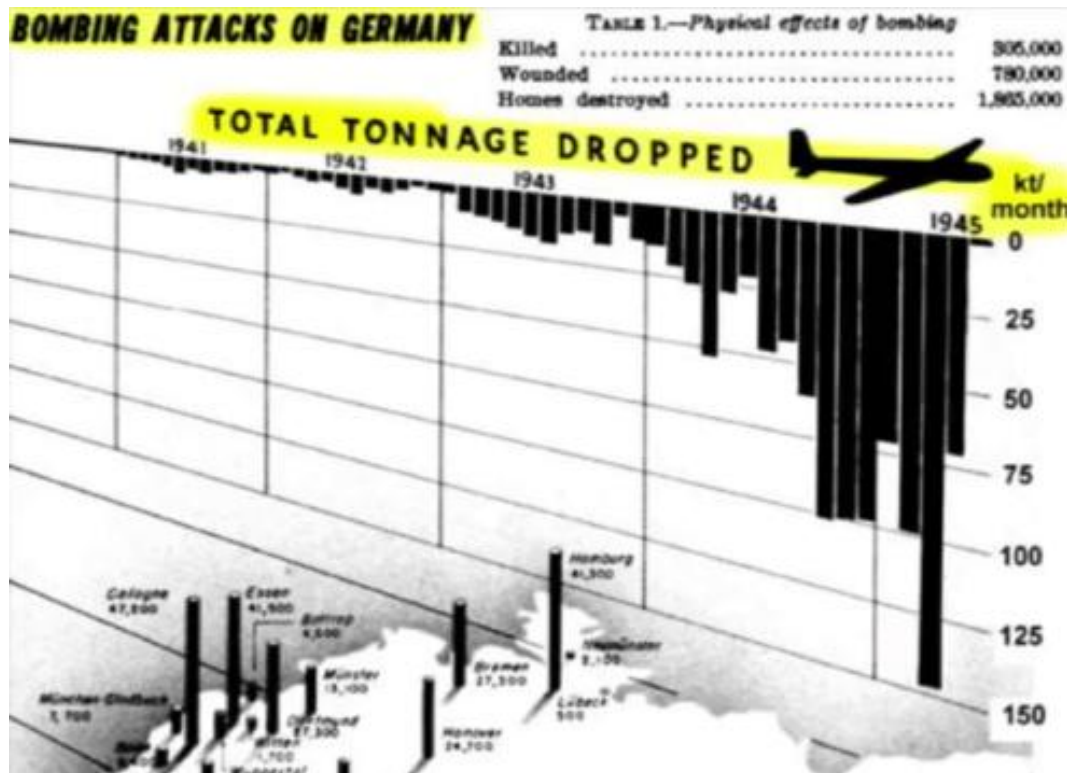
THE NUMBER OF ATOMIC BOMBS EQUIVALENT TO THE LAST WAR AIR ATTACKS ON GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

Summary

During the last war, a total of 1,300,000 tons* of bombs were dropped on Germany by the Strategic Air Forces. If there were no increase in aim accuracy, then to achieve the same total amount of material damage (to houses, industrial and transportation targets, etc.) would have required the use of over 300 atomic bombs together with some 500,000 tons of high explosive and incendiary bombs for targets too small to warrant the use of an atomic bomb. Increases in accuracy could cause a substantial reduction in this figure of 300 atomic bombs, to as few as 100-150 bombs for very accurate attacks.

During the war the Allies have dropped 1,300,000 tons of bombs on Germany. Which is the equivalent of 300 atomic bombs together with some 500,000 tons of high explosive and

incendiary bombs. This is the second reality that must be taken into account. This reality is the total devastation of Germany by the air raids.



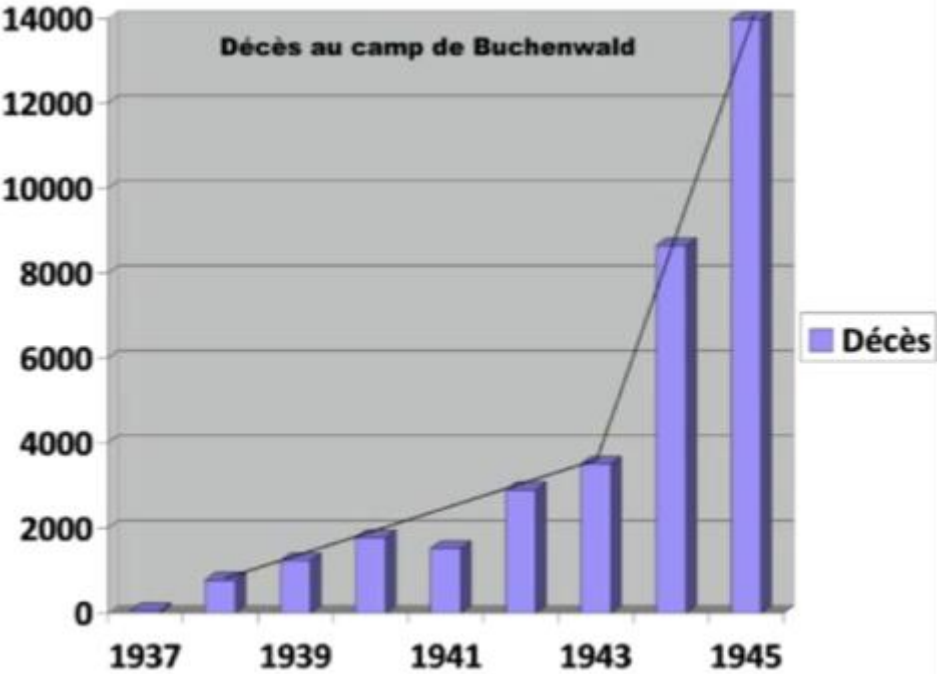
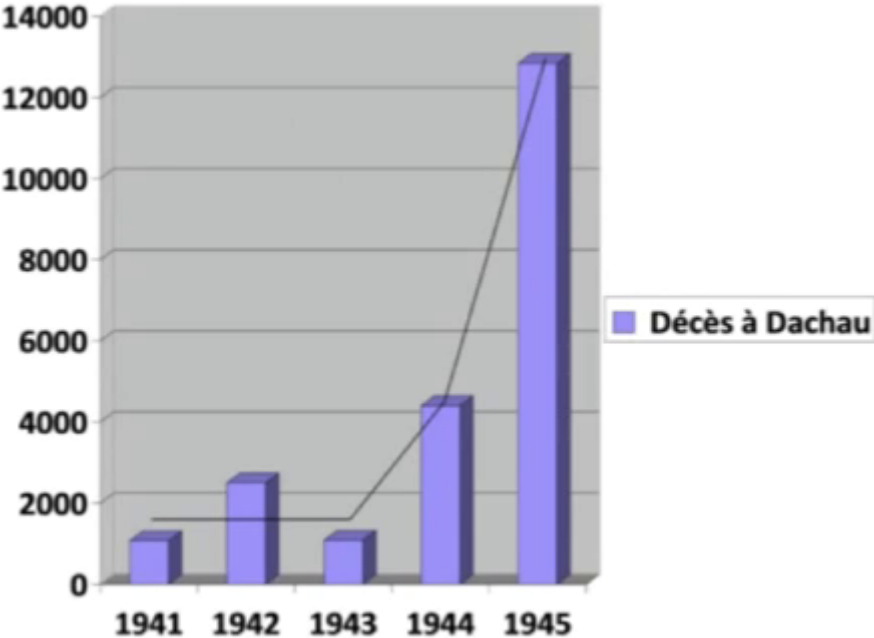
Here is another document from the British archives. It shows the amount of thousands of tons of bombs dropped on Germany each month, during the conflict. What do we see? From 1941 to 1943, bombings had slowly intensified on the Reich. At the beginning of the first part of 1944, they slightly began to worsen, to the point of becoming extremely intense from the Fall of 1944.

The goal of the Allies was to devastate Germany to - not only to affect the population mentally - but also, to completely paralyze her, whether in term of communication or industrial production. Undoubtedly, they succeeded. They had destroyed factories, paralyzed transportation and had devastated many cities, spreading terror. But the deportees had paid a heavy tribute.

From April 1946 ([TMI, vol.XI,p.416](#)), the former inspector of the concentration camps had declared that: *"The catastrophic situation of the camps at the end of the war had resulted in the destruction of the railways tracks and the bombings of the factories. We could no longer supply the camps with anything, including medicine."*

Thus, Allied victory was achieved. However, their relentless strategy not only caused the death of hundreds of thousands of totally innocent civilians - civilians whose corpses stuffed the ruins - but the bombings were also largely responsible for the terrible situation in the camps.

The graphics showing the number of death in the camp of Dachau and Buchenwald, for example, confirms that the death rates had climbed right up the scale from the year 1944, therefore at the very end of the war.



For the Allies it was essential to hide from the world the criminal nature of their strategy.

The cynical Allied propaganda.

The way that they had chosen was of an appalling cynicism! It consisted to show the corpses of the camps and attribute them to the Germans. In April 1945, this picture was seen all over the world.



It is showing General Eisenhower in front of the corpses in the camp-hospital of Ohrdruf. It is from this moment that, the propaganda about "Nazis atrocities" truly began. Ohrdruf, however, was not the first camp that the victorious Allies had liberated. But, the historians admit it today (**Mémoire des camps, ed. Marval, 2001,p.122**): "The Ohrdruf difference doesn't come from the magnitude of the horror - that was much less -but from the decision of the Staffs to open the camps to visitors and the media first of and then to abundantly freely

broadcast the images. Ohrdruf exposure was the result, in fact, of the willingness of the Allies to broadcast the horror, for the purpose of educating (at best) or for propaganda purposes (at worst)."

Unsurprisingly, today's historians are cautious. But, the truth has been known since 1945. An American woman, who had visited Germany after the Allies' victory, Freda Uteley, said this (**The High Cost of Vengeance, 1949, p.183**): *"A thoughtful American professor, whom I met in Heidelberg, expressed the opinion that the United States military authorities on entering Germany and seeing the ghastly destruction wrought by our obliteration bombing were fearful that knowledge of it would cause a revulsion of opinion in America, and might prevent the carrying out of Washington's policy for Germany by awakening sympathy for the defeated, and realization of our war crimes. This, he believes, is the reason why a whole fleet of aircraft was used by General Eisenhower to bring journalists, Congressmen, and churchmen to see the concentration camps; the idea being that the sight of Hitler's starved victims would obliterate consciousness of our own guilt. Certainly it worked out that way. No American newspaper of large circulation in those days wrote up the horror of our bombing, or described the ghastly conditions in which the survivors were living in the corpse-filled ruins. American readers sipped their fill only of German atrocities."*

For the British, the opportunity to divert attention has occurred in Bergen-Belsen. Professor Faurisson writes (**Robert Faurisson, Ecrits Revisionnistes, t.I,p.XXXVI**): *"Located close to Hanover, Bergen-Belsen was originally created to house wounded German soldiers. By 1943, the Germans had established it as a detention camp for the European Jews in order to trade them with the German civilians held by the Allies. Midway through the war, the Jews were transferred from the camps to Switzerland or even to Palestine via Turkey. (Further evidence, by the way, of the absence of any policy of physical extermination of the Jews.) Until the end of the year 1944, the living conditions of the detainees in Bergen-Belsen were quite normal, when with the arrival of convoys of deportees, coming from the East, pushed by the Soviets, dysentery epidemics, cholera and typhus exanthematic have broke out causing a disaster which was compounded by the Anglo-American bombing raids, which have thus preventing the arrival of medicines, food and - this was the coup de grace - of water. The convoys with the newcomers could no longer arrive from the East in two or three days, but rather in one or two weeks; because of the bombings and the machine guns of the Allied air force, they could only travel during the night; as a result, upon their arrival, these convoys mainly consisted of dead, persons who were dying and men and women exhausted and therefore in the physically incapacitated to fight such epidemics. On March 1st, 1945, the camp commander, Joseph Kramer, sent to the General Richard Glücks, in charge of the concentration camps, a letter which was describing, in his own words, this "disaster" and ending with: "I implore your help to overcome this situation."*

Out of strength, Germany could no longer cope with this influx of its own Eastern refugees arriving by the millions. She could no longer supply her army with weapons and amunitions and her own people with food. Finally, she could no longer remedy the camps's tragic living conditions, where even guards were dying from typhus. Himmler did authorize the Wehrmacht's officials to contact the British and warn them of that they were approaching a dreadful epidemic ahead of them, on the road to their advance. Negotiations took place. A wide area around Bergen-Belsen was then declared off fighting and the British and the Wehrmacht members decided, by a common agreement, to share the camp surveillance.

But the scene that the British discovered and the unbearable smell of the rotting corpses and the barracks or the tents which were flooded with fecal matter eventually raised general indignation. They thought or were left to believe that the SS had deliberately chosen to kill or to let the detainees die. And despite their efforts, the British were unable to curb the terrible mortality.

Like a flock of vultures, the journalists slaughtered on the camp and filmed and photographed all possible horrors. They had proceeded, moreover, with mountings. A famous scene repeated in the movie "Night and Fog" was showing a bulldozer pushing corpses into a mass grave.



Many spectators of this scene were lead to believe that they were Germans' bulldozers. They did not perceive that, THE bulldozer (singular) was driven by a British soldier, which, no doubt, after the body count, was pushing them in a large pit dug after the camp liberation. The Jew Sydney Lewis Bernstein, who was responsible, in London, of the film section of the Information Ministry, asked Alfred Hitchcock to make a film about these "Nazis atrocities". Ultimately, only excerpts of this film were shown to the public, probably because the film in its entirety contained specific assertions to bring doubt about its authenticity.

But, as a whole, the coup of Bergen-Belsen has constituted an extraordinary success for the Allies' propaganda. It is from this powerful media position that the entire world has learned not to look what was in front of their eyes: They were shown either the dead or the dying, but the commentary was leading them to believe, that they had in front of their eyes, either the killed, the murdered, the exterminated or walking corpses, who were condemned to slaughter, murder and extermination. Thereby, as we have seen above, it is from a camp that never had a crematorium, nor - even according to conformist historians - any homicidal "gas chamber", that has build the general myth of the presence, in Auschwitz and elsewhere, of the "gas chambers" coupled with crematoriums."

And, yes, my young friend, this will seem maybe incredible to you, but, what you are learning in your history class, about the system of the German concentration camps is only the echo, which is always maintained, of the victors' war propaganda. And as you are being prepared for a journey to Auschwitz, you are being taught "not to look what's in front of your eyes."

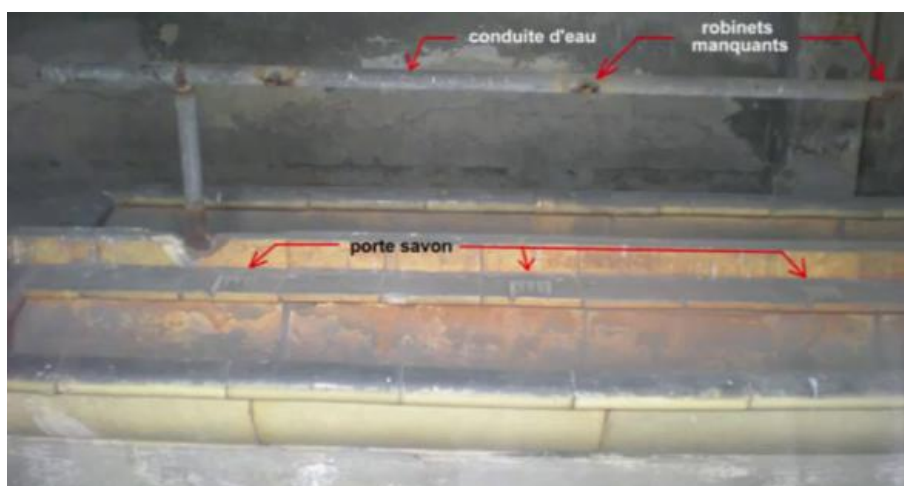
The denial of the School Board

Here are some glaring examples: When you will visit the barracks of Birkenau where the prisoners were sleeping, you will notice at both ends two brick stoves that were used for heating. Must we conclude that in Birkenau the barracks were heated?



According to what you will see, yes. But this student declares: *"We are visiting the barracks... Two heating pipes at each end of the barracks are connected with a large concrete pipe, which could be used only when the deportees were getting coal: which means, never."* Well, we must believe that the Germans have just build these stoves for fun.

The same goes with the sanitation. Always in Birkenau, you will see in the barracks which were reserved for sanitation, these collective sinks with water pipes (even if the valves were removed) and the place to put the soaps. Must we conclude that in Birkenau the deportees could wash themselves?



According to what you see, yes. But this school girl thumps: *"There were also sinks. Of course these have never worked, because the Jews had no access to running water."* Here

again, the Germans would have installed these sinks just for fun. Let's see the bathroom. The Germans would have installed them also just for fun?



Here, it would be hard to believe it, because if you can forbid someone to wash, we can't forbid him to need to go to the bathroom. But since it is essential to show Birkenau like Hell... Virginie explains: *"The prisoners didn't have enough time to go relieve themselves."* Benjamin specifies: *"The deportees had hardly enough time to take care of their physical needs, they had no more than a few seconds morning and night and that's it."* And Gaëlle adds: *"It was at a specific time during the day."*

So we are being asked to believe that in Birkenau, they had to go to the bathroom only for a few seconds at a specific time of the day. If this was really the case, not only people would have done it somewhere else, but even those who had to go, couldn't because they wouldn't have had the time for it. Virginie specifies: *"At the time, this place was filled with excreta on the floor."* That makes sense, but then why build bathrooms? Rather, force people to defecate in an empty barracks. However, if we install bathrooms, then you have to allow the necessary time for the people to go.

This is how the students are led to develop these prerequisite. They are being told that it was always like this everywhere throughout the camps. In reality, let's not forget this was far from a normal situation, this picture was taken during the liberation of Mauthausen camp, in a chaotic time and a place riddled with diseases like typhoid or dysentery.



With such kind of conditioning, the students are ready to believe anything. Same remarks can be made about the beds.

The magical beds... Which, are not beds

This picture which was taken by the Soviets during the liberation of Birkenau is famous.



We can see some old women who are sleeping by three or four on each pailleasse, sometimes more, and others, who, at the front, are sleeping on the central bench of the barracks. Here is now a Soviets' film snapshot.



The women on the central bench are not sleeping, they are sitting and talking quietly. You will tell me that the beds are packed. Certainly. But, look at this larger view which was filmed

a bit earlier. The beds at the back are empty. The women have squeezed themselves to those in the front.



And look now on this even larger view, the beds on the left side are almost all empty.



This picture is, therefore, only a rough scene, made to pretend that in a normal situation, the beds were overcrowded. Well, due to mental conditioning, the students believe it, to the point that they sometimes write nonsens.

Here are the beds that we can still see in Birkenau. They are plain three story beds, as they existed in the big dorm's barracks. Three persons could sleep there, each one on a storey.



But, in Birkenau it doesn't matter what the eyes can see. Ghilain talks about: *"uncomfortable tight bunk beds, on which were sleeping two to three prisoners."* Isabelle explains further and says: *"Three story beds with nine persons living on top of each other."* So we have three persons per bed. But David adds: *"They were sleeping twelve per bed and were guarded by a Kapo, like livestock."* So, we have four detainees per storey. And it's not finished. Benjamin writes: *"The beds were inclined to make the detainees fall, there were five people on three story beds."* In short, the *"Nazis"* had invented the slip beds were five people were sleeping together.

The award goes to Eloise, who asks herself: *"How can someone human can have thirty persons sleep in each bunk beds?"* This time, we have ten persons per bed. Ten persons on each bed. Even if it was possible, how can we believe that the bed structure would have held this much mass? Because, this structure was rotten. It is this student who tells us:



Student - The beds...huh... They were 8... 8 per bed.

Journalist - How do you feel hearing this description?

Student - They couldn't urinate or go to the bathroom at night, they were doing it in the bed and those who were up were doing it and those under were getting it all... Because it was rotten, cracked, that's it...

The deportees were, therefore, eight, even ten, on rotten beds and all of this was holding! This is complete delusional fiction.

But were they really beds? One might think so, however in Birkenau, we have been taught not to believe our eyes. This is why Camille talks about: *"wood pieces, which were assembled together to make it look like bunk beds."*

Beds, this? In any dorms, yes, but not in Birkenau! There, you have to see pieces of wood assembled to make it looks like bunk beds and more, an incline bed which makes people fall off of it when they are asleep...

Here are the absurd extremities which lead to the conditioning that you will undergo before your departure for Auschwitz-Birkenau. But, it is not finished, because next comes the trick about the *"gas chambers"*. In part 2, I will warn you and will tell you which questions to ask yourself when you will be in Auschwitz.

Good evening.